

Some new Species of *Athysanus* and Related Genera (Homoptera).

By E. D. BALL, Logan, Utah.

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Platymetopius trilineatus n. sp.

♂. Resembling *slossoni* in general appearance but much larger and with a dark face and a longer and definitely trilineate vertex, in the male. Length 5 mm.

Vertex longer than in the male of any known species, three times as long as basal width or length of eye, face definitely concave in profile. Elytra narrow, appressed, outer antepical definitely shorter than the central one. Third apical cell very broad with a partially formed supernumerary cell at base. Male valve enlarged, gibbous, the margin concave to just before the blunt rounding apex, plates together broader than valve or pygofer, lateral margin concave at base, then slightly convexly rounding to the broad blunt slightly divergent apices, extending one-third their length beyond the valve and slightly exceeded by the stout pygofer.

Color: milky white and pale brown, similar to *slossoni*, vertex with a definite median white stripe extending nearly half-way back from apex and two of equal width arising just outside of this at apex and extending back just inside the black margin to just before the end of the median stripe where they almost articulate with a pair of slightly curved stripes and which in turn articulate with a pair of narrow approximate lines at the base, the whole forming an almost continuous pair of light lines from apex to base curving outward on disc. Remainder of surface composed of alternate black and white vermiculations, washed with brown at the base. Pronotum and scutellum irrorate with light brown, seven stripes on the former and the apical dots on latter white. Elytra milky white, the nervures brown, the apical and costal ones black, whole surface irrorate with pale brown except the sutural and costal margins, circular spots alongside all cross nervures and the narrow margins next the nervures. Face uniformly irrorate with brown and scarlet, omitting a white line under the vertex margin set off by black vermiculations.

Described from two males taken at Pasadena and Santa Margarita, California, by the writer. The exceptionally long trilineate vertex will at once separate this species from all others except *slossoni*, from which the dark face and widely different genitalia will at once distinguish it.

Platymetopius nigricollis n. sp.

Form of *brevis* nearly but longer, with a blunter head. Green with the head, face and below black. Length 3.5-4 mm.

Vertex in the female slightly obtusely rounded, scarcely one-third longer at apex than against eye, about equalling the pronotum; male still shorter and narrower. Face as seen from the side convex, front broad and short. Elytra compressed, venation obscure, third apical narrow. Female segment moderately long, margins parallel at the sides, the median half of posterior margin roundly produced. Male valve rather narrow, long-oval, plates together narrow, long-triangular, their acute apices exceeding the valve by one-half its length.

Color: vertex black, minutely irrorate with white, three ivory white dots at apex and an irregular basal margin ivory white. Pronotum unicolorous, green, or with a few minute black dots. Scutellum green with two black spots at base in some specimens. Elytra green, nervures unicolorous, surface peppered with minute black dots, omitting the usual circular spots, reflex nervures scarcely dark marked. Face finely heavily irrorate with dark brown or black. Below black.

Described from two females and two males from Mojave, California, and St. George, Utah, collected by the writer. The short black head on the definitely green body renders this a striking species. In life there was a definite golden cast that partly disappears in the dry specimens.

Platymetopius brevis var. *torridus* n. var.

♀. Form of *brevis* but with the entire insect of a fulvo-testaceous cast.

Vertex with three apical ivory dots and usually a narrow light margin on each side of the median line anteriorly. Disc irrorate with testaceous. Pronotum and scutellum fulvo-testaceous, usually unmarked. Elytra uniformly washed with fulvo-testaceous except for the usual circular spots which are milk white in striking contrast; sometimes the nervures and reflex veinlets are pale sanguineous.

Described from four females from Mojave and Calexico, California. The color of this variety is so much higher and more uniform that it would scarcely be recognized as belonging to this species as described. It is possible that all the material from the Western deserts may prove to be distinct from the Jamaica examples.

Chlorotettix delta n. sp.

♂. Size and general appearance of *tethys* but with a much sharper head. Pale green with a slightly tawny cast towards the tips of the wings. Length 4.5 mm.

Vertex right-angled, the margins straight, apex with the front sharply conical, length very slightly less than the basal width, nearly equalling the pronotum. Elytra long and narrow as in *lusoria*, giving a trim wedge-shaped appearance to the insect. Venation distinct, regular, the nervures slightly raised.

Genitalia: male valve short obtusely rounding. Plates narrow appressed, equilaterally triangular, their apices produced as minute slightly separated finger-like processes as long as the plates and equaling the rather broad and foliaceous pygofers.

Color: pale green, eyes dark, the usual indented arcuated line on pronotum. Apex of vertex and tips of elytra with traces of tawny.

Described from a single male from Arizona. The conically pointed head and distinct genitalia render this a strikingly distinct form among the smaller species of this genus.

***Neocoelidia ramona* n. sp.**

Length 3.5-4 mm. Resembling *lactipennis*, slightly narrower and with a longer vertex and more definite nervures. Female segment two-thirds as long as its width, apical margin slightly rounding. Male plates nearly three times as long as their basal width, triangularly narrowing on basal half, then rapidly roundly narrowing and together forming a single finger-like process which equals the length of the long and slightly curved pygofers.

Color: pale creamy to dirty straw, vertex creamy, a black spot on apex, a narrow median light line bordered by a pair of narrow brown ones enlarged in three points. Pale specimens may have these lines reduced to an anterior dot and a posterior crescent. Pronotum dirty straw, scutellum paler with a pair of marginal black spots in the male. Elytra pale, milky subhyaline—the female with pale brown nervures, obscure at the apex and along costa, the male smoky subhyaline with heavy brown nervures except on apical cells. Tergum and venter black in the male giving a dark cast through the elytra.

Described from two females and two males from Ravenna, California, collected by the writer. From *candida* this species can be separated by the absence of antepical cells in the elytra, from *lactipennis* by the distinct nervures, while the male plates are longer and narrower than in any other known species.

***Neocoelidia orovilla* n. sp.**

Length 4.5-5 mm. Resembling *candida* but more slender, slightly larger and lighter colored than *ramona* with a shorter vertex. Female segment rather long, posterior margin truncate. Male plates slightly over twice longer than wide, gradually narrowing to the blunt tips.

Color: vertex light creamy, a black apical spot, three pairs of brown dots along median suture, the posterior pair sometimes connected. Pronotum creamy, scutellum creamy with two black marginal dots. Elytra creamy with brown nervures, tergum and venter pale.

Described from two females and two males from Beaumont, Chico and Oroville, California, collected by the writer. The lighter, larger male will readily separate this species from *ramona*, while the venation will easily separate it from *reticulata* and *candida*.

***Neocoelidia pentagona* n. sp.**

Resembling *obscura* but slenderer, with a longer head and indistinct nervures. Length 6-7 mm.

Vertex almost perfectly pentagonal, the anterior margin carinate, disc almost flat, vertex as long as pronotum, longer than its basal width, pronotum short, deeply, angularly emarginate posteriorly. Elytra long, narrow, venation indistinct, a rather small outer antepical cell present. Male plates nearly three times as long as their basal width, gradually narrowing and slightly surpassing the pygofers. Pygofers with the dorsal margins semi-circular, slightly produced as a tooth at the apex.

Color: bright straw or creamy, a black dot on apex of vertex, faint but rather broad submarginal and median orange stripes on vertex, the median one sometimes continuing on to pronotum and scutellum. Elytra pale, slightly greenish subhyaline, nervures concolorous.

Described from two females and two males from Medford, Oregon, collected by the writer. The long carinate vertex and lack of ornamentation are quite distinctive characters in this group.

***Neocoelidia triunata* n. sp.**

Resembling *pentagona* but smaller and with a shorter vertex. Pale straw with blood red markings. Length 5.5-6 mm.

Vertex flat carinate, long, anterior margin slightly wider than long. Male plates appressed, together tubular, tapering, very long, resembling a slender Indian club, exceeding the pygofers.

Color: pale straw, vertex with a black dot at apex, a semi-circle just back of this, a triangular spot against the anterior corner of each eye and a median dot on posterior margin, blood red. Pronotum with three stripes, the median one extending across scutellum, the lateral ones arising behind the eyes and slightly widening to the outer angles of scutellum. Elytra pale subhyaline straw, with a marginal red mark on each side, the tergum showing through. Nervures indistinct.

Described from four examples from Logan Canyon, Utah, collected by the writer. The blood red markings will at once separate this species from any other described.

***Neocoelidia coronata* n. sp.**

♀. Resembling *pulchella* in size and form, smaller and slenderer, creamy with scarlet markings. Length 6.5 mm.

Vertex acutely angled, the apex blunt, twice longer than its basal width, disc flat, the anterior margin carinate. Angle with face much more acute than in *pulchella*. Pronotum short, the margins parallel. Elytra long, venation obscure, a single antepical cell, apical cells long. Female segment of medium length, posterior margin broadly rounding. Pygofers very short.

Color: creamy with scarlet markings, vertex lacking the customary apical black spot, a broad median stripe from the apex to just before the base, a marginal stripe against the eye on each side, extending half-way to apex where they are joined by a transverse stripe, the marginal stripe triangularly expanded opposite the eye and almost reaching the median one, the whole marking on vertex suggesting a scarlet crown. Pronotum with three parallel stripes connecting along the anterior margin and extending across the scutellum, the median one forking before the apex. Elytra creamy, a broad scarlet stripe extending along sutural margin, the apical cells slightly infumed.

Described from a single example from Central America. The striking pattern will at once separate this species and justifies its description from an unique.

Some Neotropical Parasitic Bees (Hym.).

By T. D. A. COCKERELL, Boulder, Colorado.

***Hypochrotaenia pilipes* (Cresson).**

It appears from the account given by Ducke that the genus *Nomadosoma* Rohwer, 1911, is identical with Holmberg's (1886) *Hypochrotaenia*. The type of the former is *Pasites pilipes* Cr., and of the latter *H. parvula* Holmbg.

POLYBIAPIS gen. nov. (Nomadidae).

Allied to *Nomada*, but resembling wasps of the genus *Polybia*; wings long, with only two submarginal cells (first t. c. absent), the first s. m. fully three times as long as second, receiving first r. n. a considerable distance from its end; metathorax long, very oblique; maxillary palpi long and slender,